

Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 4, 1847.

Our Terms.

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Messrs BENTLEY & GREEN are agents at Cincinnati for the Indiana State Sentinel.

(See first page Semi-Weekly.)

Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of the State of Indiana are requested to appoint delegates to represent them in a State Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 8th day of January, 1848, which convention will nominate delegates to the National Democratic Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Also, to take into consideration the appointment of Presidential electors.

By a vote of the committee, each county is requested to elect its delegates at the earliest practicable period, and not less, if possible, than its representation in the General Assembly. It is desirable, however, to have as large a representation as possible.

By order of State Central Committee.

Under the head of "Question of Veracity and Patriotism," the Journal of the 29th endeavors to rebut our imputations against it for its evident want of those qualities in its course towards our volunteers. It says that the question turns upon its assertion that the regiment was "not full." Not so. It turns upon the evident disposition manifested by the Journal, on that and several other occasions, to discourage and sneer at the volunteers, and those willing to become such for the defence of the country. Although one company in the regiment was not full, we still assert that "volunteering" does not "flag," as the Journal asserts. We have just received a letter giving us information of two companies which will be in readiness if a sixth regiment shall be called for, and asking us for early information on the subject, if we should happen to get it. Every volunteer may not be particularly desirous to connect himself with a certain regiment, but that is no evidence to us that "volunteering flags," as a general thing. No officer came to this place to recruit his company as the Journal asserts. The only company not full was that from the extreme north part of the State—Fort Wayne; and distance, from the rendezvous, we suppose, accounts for the fact. The Journal is mistaken about the numbers in the companies: they were mustered in with but 80; but they averaged when they left, from 70 to 100. McDougall had over 90, and about 30 men from one company went over and joined the Kentucky regiment for fear they would not be retained. In all, about 300 men, joined the Kentucky regiment for the same reasons, as we are assured on good authority. The truth is, the Journal guesses at things which it wishes were true, and then states its guesses for facts. Can this be done from good motives?

"CONSISTENT."—The Journal of the 1st instant thinks the course of the Sentinel on the question of annexing Mexican territory, is inconsistent and unaccountable, because in July last we asked "why Mr. McCarty and the Liberty Party talk of the difference between the acquisition of new territory by conquest and purchase?" and, further, asked "who has ever advocated the conquest of any portion of the Mexican territory as a permanent acquisition?" and because we now say that we are in favor of a boundary based upon the Sierra Madre chain of mountains, which will include the whole valley of the Rio Grande. The Journal is disposed to laugh "outright" at what it is pleased to consider as evidence of our "progression" on this subject. Very well; the Journal has been so long crying over the misfortunes of its dear friends, the Mexicans, that a change of its lugubrious moanings into something more jolly, must be gratifying to its readers.

But we are neither inconsistent, nor have we progressed any further than the course of events and sound wisdom has required and will justify. We never expected to take anything else, but territory, in satisfaction of our claims on Mexico, for the good reason that they can give nothing else. But we have never advocated the war for the sake of such territory; but merely for the purpose of teaching the Mexicans that they must deal with us justly in all respects.

From the commencement of the war to the last defeat, the "olive branch" has been offered to the Mexicans after every blow, in accordance with what we have considered the impolitic policy originally proposed by Senator Crittenden. They have as often refused to come to honorable terms, as the proposition has been made; and have rejected offers of accommodation and settlement through other agency. Our government has thus been forced to carry on the war against its own wishes; and we confess that we have "progressed" so far, if progress it can be called, as to make the Mexicans, instead of our own people, suffer the consequences. They should be made to pay a large portion if not the whole of the war expenses, and if they can pay them in nothing else but territory, and if we can, in the settlement, fix upon a good boundary by taking a few acres, we think it would be neither unjust nor unwise so to do.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The new Legislature, according to official returns in the Pennsylvania, will stand as follows:

	Whig.	Dem.
Senate,	19	14
House,	35	65
	54	79

Dem. maj. on joint ballot, 25.
The Democratic plurality for Governor is about 19,500, and the Dem. majority over all, 7300. The Dem. Canal Commissioner has over 21,000 plurality.

The democratic net gain in the city and county of Philadelphia is nine thousand votes. These columns of figures are more forcible than columns of writing. Irvin, the defeated whig candidate for Governor, voted in Congress against refunding Gen. Jackson's fine, and is one of those politicians who seek to mix business with politics.

A singular exhibition of the Aurora Borealis was manifested in the northeastern horizon on Monday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock. The light shot upwards in white streaks, and appeared to diffuse or change its color into a deep red mist—something like the appearance of sunset, on some occasions.

No Doubt.—The London correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer says: "Depend upon it, that if the United States would assume the whole of the Mexican debt, they might roast and eat the Mexican people without a remonstrance from any one of the virtuous and humane Courts of Europe."

Departure of Volunteers.

The 5th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers departed from Madison on Sunday last for the seat of war. A friend has furnished us the following particulars:

Regimental Field Staff.—Colonel James H. Lane; Lt. Col. Allen May; Major John M. Myers; Adj. John M. May; Sergeant Major F. P. Bradley; 2d do. Oldhouse; 1st musician, Wm. Miller; 2d do. John Sumner; Armorer, A. J. Gray; Reg. Orderly P. H. Conroy.

Company A., Indiana Guards—Captain H. Hull, Lt. D. W. C. Rich, 2d do. John M. Lord, 2d do. J. M. Lattimore.

Company B., Rough and Ready Guards—Captain George Green, Lt. Philip Roe, 2d do. Jas. M. Ross, 2d do. H. Hensley.

Company C., Covington Guards—Captain R. M. Evans, Lt. Sylvester Crane, 2d do. Jas. D. Moore, 2d do. W. R. Keep.

Company D., Hancock Phrys—Captain James R. Brackett, Lt. A. M. Patterson, 2d do. J. M. Hamilton, 2d do. H. J. Kelley.

Company E., Shelbyville Hards—Captain Samuel McKenzie, Lt. C. J. Shunk, 2d do. James Baker, 2d do. Joel Barnes.

Company F., Centre Guards—Capt. John McDougal, Lt. Thomas McKee, 2d do. W. C. Kise, 2d do. Thomas O'Neal.

Company G., Grabbers No. 8—Capt. A. C. Gibbs, Lt. L. S. Moffat, 2d do. H. W. Jones, 2d do. G. Maxwell.

Company H., Washington Guards—Captain E. G. Carr, Lt. Thomas Marshall, 2d do. David Shunk, 2d do. J. Holloway.

Company J., Montgomery Boys—Captain M. B. Manson, Lt. J. S. M. Vance, 2d do. John V. King, 2d do. C. W. Osborn.

Company K., not full—Captain Lewis.

The several companies departed as follows: On board steamer Ne Plus Ultra, Colonel Lane, Surgeon Athon, and companies E, D, and F.

On the Phenix, Lieut. Col. May, Assistant Surgeon Mullen, and companies A. B. and G.

On the Wave, Major Myers, Dr. McCluer, and companies C. H. and J.

The following officers were left, by orders, to recruit for the service: At Madison, Lt. H. W. Jones and Sergt. Ed. Badgley. At Evansville, Lt. David Shunk and Sergt. Lane. At Lafayette, Lt. S. Crane and Sergt. Hosen. Of this regiment, the Madison Courier remarks: During the time this body of men have been encamped here, they have conducted themselves with great propriety, and their conduct has reflected honor on the character of the volunteer soldier. We have heard no complaints from our citizens, and of no disgraceful outrages on their part. Take them all in all, they are a fine looking body of men, and appear competent to do good service in the field. May good health and good luck attend them, in their arduous campaigns. They will probably be absent a long time—some may never return—but under all circumstances, it is not doubted that they will sustain the honor of their country, their State, and the American name, by their bravery in battle, and moderation in victory.

We learn that Colonel Lane has been ordered to appoint three Lieutenants, with three assistants from the ranks, to three different recruiting stations in the State, in order to keep the regiment full at the time they remain in Mexico. This is considered a very wise proceeding, as experience has taught that regiments soon dwindle down to comparatively few efficient men. The second Indiana, for instance, had less than five hundred men on the morning of the battle of Buena Vista.

The Boston Post notices the effect produced by the whig trick of using Taylor's name, as follows:

In Tennessee, the whig presses mostly carry the name of Gen. Taylor for President, and a whig governor was chosen. In Georgia, Taylor's name was mounted that of Gen. Clinch, whig, and a democrat was chosen for the first time in several years. In Maryland, several of the whig papers are for Gen. Taylor, and a democrat is chosen Governor. In Pennsylvania, Gen. Taylor has advocates on both sides, and a democrat is elected Governor by an old fashioned majority. Sans province.

The Franklin Democrat observes: It is evident that the Taylor fever has gone, as usual with whig progeny, to an early grave. At the closing of the New York Whig State Convention, a perfect tempest took place; that body closed its labors by giving THREE CHEERS FOR HENRY CLAY! That was intended as the death knell of Taylorism in New York. It is certain that Mr. Clay is a whig—how could the enthusiasm be "anything else?"—and Taylor might have been something "previous," hence the movement in favor of rallying "once more" around the three defeated aspirants to the Presidency.

A long time ago we told our readers that we had no confidence in the Democracy of Gov. Porter of Pa., because he advocated certain whig measures, and in various ways played into the hands of the Whigs. The "Democratic Union," published at Harrisburgh, now says—

"In the election of 1846, for Canal Commissioner, DAVID R. PORTER sustained James M. Power, named one of his canal boats after him, and openly opposed William B. Foster, the nominee of the Democratic party; and in the late election he openly opposed Gov. Shunk and supported James Irvin, the Federal candidate for Governor."

Porter has committed the mistake which many other politicians have committed before him,—in thinking that he was stronger than democratic principles or the democratic party. His will be the fate of all similar traitors.

LAND SALES BY THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.—The W. Union of the 29th ult. says, that the sealed proposals for the purchase of the interest of the United States in lands acquired in the payment of debts, were this day opened in the Solicitor's office, in presence of several officers of the Treasury Department. Bids were received for each parcel advertised, and many of them at liberal prices. There were in all more than five thousand bids. These are all to be entered on bid books before it can be ascertained which are the highest. Every exertion will be made to decide this at the earliest possible moment, when notice will be given to those whose bids shall have been accepted. It is probable that sales of all the advertised property have been made.

Speaking of the execution of the Deserter by Gen. Scott in Mexico, the Brookville American, a whig war paper, makes some remarks which we should like to see our Journal neighbor comment upon, to-wit: "Have we not some among us who sympathize with these deserters? Is it not our country? And although we would not abridge the freedom of opinion, yet we believe we have men among us who are doing us more injury, and who are as much traitors at heart as Riley and his associates, but have not sufficient courage to carry out their treason."

We find the following in the Ohio State Journal. For war read whig, and it will apply to a good many persons out of the army if not in it. "A wag in the army has said that the United States ought to never make peace with Mexico, until she would agree to take back all we have conquered, and Texas to boot; and I assure you there is more sound sense in this saying than you imagine."

POPULAR VOTE OF OHIO.—The Ohio Statesman gives a comparative table of the votes cast for Senators and Representatives at the late election in that State, by which it appears that the democrats have a popular majority of 1563, though the whigs have a majority in the legislature, and claim the election as an anti-war triumph.

Correspondence of the Indiana State Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1847.

My democratic friends here, from Ohio, are very much mortified to think their State has not yet given in her name, as a member of the church. I am not certain but that they will accuse me of arrogance, in meddling with their business; and in some views of the matter, they might do so with propriety; but I hope they will find an apology for my conduct, in the concern I give myself, lest my Indiana (for she is mine, and always will be) should fall into the same error. I see nothing in the result of the Ohio election, calculated to raise a doubt, in the mind of a calm observer of political events, of the ultra democracy of the American people, in the aggregate; nothing that looks like a retrograde movement—a secession from democracy to federalism: although I am free to admit that, anything looking to the removal, from the American Senate, of William Allen, and filling his seat with a member of the opposition school, is in a high degree, painful to a democrat; and especially so to one of the strictest sect: for if I were to search every nook and corner of our country until doomsday, for democracy's self, I doubt very much indeed, if I could make a better choice than in William Allen. He is always where duty calls him, and never timid in his discharge: he remembers his friends; and never sees any thing in federalism's many phases, that he feels like "choosing" with. As a scholar, as a lawyer, as a money making man, he doubtless could have done much better, upon time, than he has done as a statesman, he owes his fame (and it is not a limited one) to the hard-fought year—democracy of the west; and no one remembers it more scrupulously or more gratefully than he does. But in any other sense, I see nothing, I repeat, in the result of the Ohio election, calculated to stagger one's belief in the democracy of the people at large. She never was, strictly speaking, a democratic State. Her first settlers, and pioneers, were broken down federalists from the Atlantic States; some in finances, some in politics, and some in both. Some were retired officers of St. Clair's army, and some of Wayne's. From this original stock sprung, I have no doubt, a majority of the present voters of the State: and who ever heard of one of them turning over to the democratic school? You may, I grant you, now and then hear of such a thing; but it is exceedingly rare; and when it does happen, the balance of the circle raises such a peevish cry against him, as such an investor is hated for him, that the poor fellow has to sell out and move to Indiana, Michigan, or some other free State; or, if he remains in Ohio, he dare not call his mind his own; and such men, when they get into the democratic ranks, are more of an incubation to the cause, than a help. A majority, I say, of the voters of that State, are doubtless sprung, in the first and second generations, from this old stock. They are found in every lawyer's office, every counting room, and every political meeting. They not only vote the federal ticket themselves, but they influence others, in their employ or dependent on their favor for support, to vote likewise. Who, under such circumstances, can be astonished that Ohio is a whig State? I am not. When I saw the democracy of the State fight as they did in 1844, upon the bank question, and yet fail, I said to myself, "Ohio is gone, for good." If emigration from other States, or the practical operations of a free trade tariff, one or both, do not continue, and the whigs are not broken down, the people of a State will not struggle a bank in embryo, the latter will see, when full-fledged, that they never do it afterwards. An Indiana democrat can speak knowingly upon that subject; and his brethren east of the Miami will, in the course of time, wish they had taken his advice.

Perhaps I may be taken to task for saying that Ohio never was a democratic State. May I ask my interrogator when she was? Certainly not upon the war question of 1812; for so many federalists, who were opposed to the declaration of that war, immediately associated themselves with the democrats in voting men and money for its prosecution, that no expression of opinion upon the abstract question was ever practicable; or not at least until the war was over, when a fool could not then err. Certainly not in her vote for General Jackson, in 1828; for, while I do not hold such a vote as evidence of her federalism, yet I well remember that "domestic manufactures," internal improvements and the present administration" (Adams and Clay) were the issues vainly sought by the federalists in that conflict, and studiously avoided by the democrats, whose exclusive war cry was "down with the cotton," and up with the free trade of New Orleans." Certainly not in the second vote, in 1832, that she gave him; for then the issue was "ruined currency" against "down with the monster." Certainly not in the two elections of Gov. Lucas; for in both these campaigns the issues were merely "Jackson men" and "Clay men." Certainly not in the election of Gov. Shannon, in 1838, while that gentleman was elected, it was occasioned by the abolitionists voting for their own candidate; besides, it subsequently appeared that Gov. Shannon, in that contest, was merely the lesser whig of the two. My interrogator cannot, for the life of him, point out but three political campaigns in Ohio, where federalism and democracy were, by the common consent of both parties, made the avowed issues; and in all, federalism was victorious. I allude to the two last gubernatorial campaigns, and the Presidential election of 1844. Still, I have a word of encouragement for the democracy of Ohio. Better material cannot be found. Let them preserve their organization—adhere strictly to their nominations, instead of quarrelling with each other about which whig they shall vote—read every man out of the ranks who carries water on both shoulders—and the time may come when emigration to the State, and the practical effects of a democratic national administration, will yet crown their efforts with the victor's laurels. True, they have a paper money machine, and the President, and total scrupulous, which looks Olympus high, to meet in every conflict; but I bid them remember that their brethren in Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi, and other States, had fully as much to encounter; yet they kept the faith, fought the good fight, and overturned the tables of the money changers. They, too, may do the same if they will. G. W. K.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—We learn from the Hagerstown Torchlight that Mr. Samuel Bentz, of Boonsborough, Maryland, has discovered a process, which is now being patented, which, it is asserted, completely removes all bran and extraneous matter from wheat in its natural state, leaving the grain nothing but pure, unground flour, effecting a saving of grain of at least one tenth. The editor adds: The outer coating of the grain is completely removed, and instead of a husk of shell, (or one husk of wheat to the barrel) the offal under this system will not exceed from seven to twelve pounds; and while from twenty-five to fifty per cent. of time is saved in the grinding, the varieties of wheat are improved from five to fifteen per cent. producing the best hot climate flour known in the world. These results have been arrived at by actual experiment, and the public can thus see at a glance the immense importance of the improvement. The cultivation of millions of additional acres could not benefit the world more than this single, and, as we are told, truly simple invention.

A diploma has been awarded to the inventor by the executive committee of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society.

The Jefferson city (Mo.) Metropolitan speaks of seeing, last week, a huge box, labelled "Her Majesty, Queen Victoria—care of Lord Steward—James's Palace, London." Its interior had compartments which were filled with venison hams, buffalo tongues, pickles, jellies, &c., the whole a present by Peter McLean, a native of the Emerald Isle, to her Majesty aforesaid.

If we had been Peter, we should have sent the things to our poor brethren in Ireland, instead of the Queen.

INDIANS IN BATTLE.—The Madison Courier says—Among those wounded in the late battles at the city of Mexico, we notice the name of John S. Simons, Captain of Dragoons. He is a prominent citizen of Clark county, and was appointed by the President last winter. Also, that of James Tilton, of this city, a Lieutenant in the Voligier regiment, who so gallantly and effectively displayed itself at the storming of Chalapeque.

HENRY W. DE PUY. Mr. De Puy has for some time past, been sick, in this city. We are happy to state for the benefit of his numerous friends, that he is convalescent, and will soon be able to be about.—Cincinnati Herald.

THE NEW SPAN MEXICO. We devote a considerable space in our paper to-day to the particulars of the late operations before and at the city of Mexico. They are full of interest to the reader, the painfulness of which is blended with amazement at the daring, and the most unqualified admiration of the heroism of our army. It seems scarcely credible that a force of seven or eight thousand men could storm a city of 250,000 inhabitants, so well defended as Mexico, and filled with 15,000 troops, and make it in the face of the most appalling dangers. But if their daring excites special wonder, how much greater is our admiration of the subordination, order and ready and unhesitating obedience to the commands of their superior officers, exhibited by troops flushed with victory, excited with the ardor of battle, indignant at the treachery manifested by their foe, and enraged by the deaths of their companions, shot down in the streets after the discipline does it evince, and how nobly it sets of the character of the American soldier, that in the midst of this whirlwind of passion, with every incentive to excess, he should so nobly govern his feelings, and listening only to the voice of authority and humanity, render ready assistance to restore order to the distracted city and to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants. The population seemed to understand intuitively the character of our soldiers, and how much they may have detected them as murderers, showed no lack of confidence in them as men moved by humanity and consideration for a fallen foe. But a few days elapsed since the streets were deluged with the blood of the victims when order reigned again in Mexico. The shops displayed their doors, the theatres opened their doors, and amusements held out their attractions, as though the city was in a profound state of peace, and the tramp of soldiers, the martial music, and the array of arms, glittering columns, were not the necessary attendants upon the rejoicings of a celebration. We trust that conduct so meritorious may be maintained as long as our troops remain in the enemy's city, and that the new order of things, by inspiring the people with full confidence and protecting them in their rights, will convince them of the difference between authority, as exercised by Americans, and the exactions and oppressions of their own rulers. And we may hope that the carnage at the capital is the last act in this tragedy, which the United States have been so unwillingly compelled to take a conspicuous part. Mexico will hardly dare meet the American army in another field. The guerrillas may continue their attacks on isolated parties, but the large accessions to Gen. Scott's force will enable him to occupy the principal towns on the route to the city, and confine the operations of these savages within very narrow bounds. Additional troops will be needed, if the country is to be held until permanent peace shall be made, and they should be sent in such numbers as will secure the hold already obtained, and show the utter hopelessness of further resistance.—Pa. Ledger.

MEXICO.—The fact that Gen. Lane, with his division of more than 2,000 men, was at Jalapa on the 30th ult., proves that the heights of Cerro Gordo were not fortified by the Mexicans, as reported, or that the fortifications were not of a formidable character. Let the people of Jalapa be assured that Major Lally, with his brave command of about 1,000 men, which would swell the force under Gen. Lane, to upwards of 3,000. Whether he would immediately advance to Perote, and their wait the arrival of Gen. Cushing's brigade, (which must have reached Vera Cruz very early in October,) or stop at Jalapa until Gen. C. came up, we are not informed. In the latter case, he would advance upon Puebla with at least 4,000 men. By the last accounts from that city, the American garrison of about 1,500 men, under Colonel Childs, was cooped up in the forts, and anticipating an attack; several thousand Mexican troops being assembled in and about the town. Colonel Childs is, however, reported to have felt confident he could maintain his position for a considerable period at least. By the 10th or 12th of October, Gen. Lane's division would come to his relief. It would not be surprising if a severe battle should be fought there, between Lane's division and the garrison on the one part, and the Mexican forces on the other, who will naturally endeavor to prevent a junction. Having disposed of these forces as he may be able, Gen. Lane will advance to the capital, and reinforce Gen. Scott, who will then have an available force of at least 12,000 men. This will give him sufficient strength for all necessary purposes in and about the capital, leaving the additional 5,000 men, who are by this time at Vera Cruz from Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Georgia, Alabama, to keep order and discipline from Vera Cruz, and garrison the principal points.

The achievements of General Scott's column, considering the numbers, natural advantages and fortifications against which he had to contend, are wonderful. The battles of Contreras, Churubusco, King's Mill and Chalapeque, all of which were fought between the 19th of August and 14th of September, could only have been won by the most daring courage and self-sacrificing devotion. In each case our brave boys had to take defensive works by storm, and to fight against a superior force. That article, which we have already published, of course many of them fell, though we think 3,000 is rather above the mark. This includes the wounded, who are generally to be killed in the proportion of three or four to one, and covers the whole loss since the advance from Puebla. Even so, it is a fearful number, and shows the terrible nature of the conflicts in which our troops have been engaged. In every battle the Mexican force encountered was at least double, and their defenses were equal to any modern fort, determined bravery of our men led to skillful and gallant officers, as overcome every obstacle, and planted our standard on the battlements of the capital. We can only hope, further, that it will soon be taken down, under the stipulations of a Treaty of Peace.—Jour. of Commerce.

Gen. Lane, with 3,000 men, including Major Lally's command, was at Jalapa on the 30th ult., and intended to advance towards Puebla on the following day. Major L., who had been some weeks at Jalapa, received word from Col. Childs, commander of the American garrison at Puebla, requesting him to move forward with the least practicable delay. From Jalapa to Perote is about 40 miles, and to Puebla 80 miles more. It is known that several thousand Mexican troops were in and about Puebla, including, it is said, about 2,000 cavalry, commanded by Santa Anna in person. Gen. Lane will therefore, it is probable, have a severe battle at or before his arrival at Puebla. As he would have the co-operation of the American garrison, about 1,500 strong, it would seem to have been the policy of the Mexicans to meet him some distance this side of Puebla, say at Amosque, in the hope of cutting him off. We are inclined to think they will find this a hard customer, as he has not only powder but having commanded in the battle of Buena Vista, and is at the head of a fine body of men who will give a good account of themselves. The next arrival from Vera Cruz will probably bring us the result of the engagement, whatever it may be.—N. Y. Jour. Com., Oct. 37.

To those farmers of the West who do not choose to sell at present rates, the N. Y. Journal of Commerce addresses the following: "We take the liberty to inform the West, that there are now stores provided in New York at the Atlantic Dock, &c., where grain can be stored at a most any extent, at half a cent per month per bushel. If placed in these stores, the grain is on hand to meet any emergency; and it is no uncommon thing for an adverse wind or an accidental smallness of arrivals, to cause a considerable advance in prices for the moment. The ability to take advantage of the fluctuations of the market, is a very great affair—overbalancing the cost of storage ten fold. As to the interest on the value of the article, it is the same here as elsewhere. Wheat here is also near to mills, which convert it into flour immediately, if that is desired."

NEW ORLEANS U. S. BRANCH MINT.—During the month ending the 30th Sept., there was coined in the United States branch mint in New Orleans, about \$1,700,000—nearly the whole of which was in gold. From the first of the year up to the present time \$6,000,000 have been coined, of which \$5,000,000 were in gold. In all probability, over 8,000,000 will be coined during the present year, and the expenditure of the present year, taking into consideration all the expenses, will be less than that of any mint in the world. The average cost for coinage will not be more than six mills to the dollar.

This is the mint which the Whigs in Congress tried to destroy a year or two ago.

Interesting Mexican Document.

The New York Herald publishes the following letter, which it has received from a gentleman in Montgomery, Alabama. It was found at the Hacienda of Santa Anna, after the battle of Cerro Gordo. The writer, says the Herald, was for many years a resident of New York, as Mexican Consul, and at the same time the editor of a Spanish paper in that city. He was doubtless a secret agent of Mexico, to which he returned about a year since.

This letter is peculiarly interesting and important, as showing that as early as 1844, the Mexicans were preparing to commence a war against the United States, upon the conclusion of the annexation of Texas. It sustains the position heretofore taken, that she was merely seeking a pretext for such a declaration, partly from revenge at having at last been called to account for the wrongs committed upon our nation and citizens, and partly from the insane desire of conquering us in arms,—or in the words of this writer, acquiring the glory of "belling the cat." This letter is also another link in the chain of evidence, that the position now assumed by Mexico, in regard to the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande is an afterthought;—an adoption of the lesson taught by the whig politicians of the United States. There was in 1844, no question between the Government and the boundary, and if Mexico had meditated anything in regard to Texas, it was the re-conquest of the whole territory. But to the letter:

NEW YORK, May 7, 1844.
To His Excellency the President,
Gen. Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

MY MUCH VENERATED SIR:—Of course you have been fully informed of the condition of affairs in this country by Gen. Almonte; and, thus, it would be superfluous for me to say anything on that subject. My object now is solely to call the attention of your Excellency to the articles which have been written lately in *El Noticioso de Ambos Mundos*, not for what they are, but because all that I say in them is the pure truth; and on this account they afford material for serious reflection.

In order to know this country, it is necessary to be here many years, study it well in all its aspects, undergo many vicissitudes, and experience difficulties. Thus it is that travellers who have written about this country, have only written nonsense. Gen. Almonte, himself, with all his knowledge of this country, can continually pick up trash which had before escaped his notice; and I myself, an alien sojourning somewhat new about them every day. From all which I have been able to observe, I have obtained the thorough conviction that this is an enterprising nation, full of energy, which borders more on rashness than on true courage, ambitious without bounds, and uniting to a childish presumption a want of all fixed principles of justice. The blind vanity with which they are possessed, causes them to regard all other nations, and especially our race with the greatest contempt, and it will be only by means of some hard lessons that reason can be introduced into these men whose understandings are so far astray, in consequence of their never having known an adversary; and in my opinion no one can learn these lessons better than Mexico.

To do this it is only necessary to prepare yourself to maintain an endless war against this country; the Russians burnt Moscow and saved the empire; Moscow is now flourishing, and Napoleon terminated his days only at St. Helena. Let the people retire from the coast with all their cattle and effects, let them guard the mountain passes, continually surprising from thence those who dare to land on the shores, and the climate will do the rest. Let them arm the Indians who have been thrust out on our frontiers by these people, in the most perfidious and barbarous manner; and let the troops, remaining there lands from those which they conquer; proclaim also the abolition of slavery, and let an army of 20,000 regular troops be planted in Texas to sustain the movements of the auxiliary troops, who will act as guerrillas; let both of these forces retire to safe positions whenever the enemy advance in large numbers, merely endeavoring to fatigue them by continual marches and counter-marches, and by falling on them in all security, when they are thoroughly tired out and completely exhausted by hunger and thirst.

Finally, in order to accomplish all this, there is no necessity for going hastily to work; but we can imitate the example of Fabius the Roman, acting with the same vigour that that famous Roman consul observed, so that the Mexican army may be prepared to meet the enemy, and lost as long as the one between Sparta and Moscow, whilst our privates are securing every sea, and annihilating the American commerce, and I will forfeit my head if they do not, on their knees, beg a peace from Mexico before six years have passed, allowing her to dictate the conditions, for it is not killing men which will alarm this people, but the expenses and costs which they are not used to.

Beyond this it is necessary to recollect that war can also be made with the pen now a days, and a manifesto on the part of Mexico published in the three languages, Spanish, English and French, would attract towards her much sympathy, particularly from the abolitionists in all parts of the world who are now both numerous, strong and active, for which it will be necessary to settle all small questions with the rest of the world, even making temporary concessions, not perpetual ones. When these Northern and Eastern States see that the war is going to be a long one, that they have to contribute much, that their commerce is ruined, and their funds or credit prostrated, they will raise the cry which they are now so afraid to utter, and issue will be raised which will only end with the Union, and leave the Southern States alone. And how the rest of the nations will rejoice in the humbling of the pride of the United States, and what glory for Mexico in being the one that "belled the cat."

Would your excellency believe that in the contempt with which they regard Mexico, it has never occurred to this people that they have taken any of these measures, or would take them, until I have alluded to it in my articles. The mere hint that I threw out that Mexico, in her despair, would sell the California to a powerful nation, has alarmed them in a most inexplicable manner, supposing that this country had been sold to England. That article, which will see in *El Noticioso* of the 20th April, was like a rocket in awakening them, and immediately it was copied by all the opposition papers; and, without vanity, I may say that on its account many who were before undecided, have declared against the treaty, and since then the most terrible opposition has been made to it.

Finally, I believe that at present annihilation will not take place; but let your Excellency rest assured that on this account we must not desist; war is the only thing that can save the honor of Mexico and the integrity of her territory, as what I state in the last number of the *Noticioso* of the 4th inst., is the exact truth. Moreover, without war, this people will swallow up this country with their debts and falsehoods, and there is no other mode of restraining them than by a well directed war.

My zeal has perhaps allowed my pen to run too far into such matters which your excellency understands far better than I do; but I hope that your goodness will not attribute them to presumption, but to the enthusiasm which naturally inspires me, and the good wishes I have to see my country triumphant over its false friends and natural enemies.

God grant that I may see them verified, and that your excellency may be chosen one to direct such a worthy enterprise; and oh! that I may be of some service, even from such a very humble servant as I am of your excellency.

JUAN DE LA GRANJA.

OLD BERKS—A STATE.—The following deserved compliment to "Old Berks," we find recorded in the Democratic Union. Read it; all true.

During a close Presidential election in Pennsylvania, some years ago, and long before the "lightning bolt" was established, a gloomy party of Ohio politicians were sitting down in a small office in Columbus, Ohio, cyphering out the returns of Pennsylvania, to see if it could possibly be made to go for the democratic candidate; and it so happened that old Berks was amongst the last counties to be received. All eyes in Ohio were then turned to the sterling democracy of the Keystone county of the Keystone State; but it seemed to be hoping against hope, to expect one county to change the result, as, to them, it then stood. Suddenly, however, the governor's horn was heard, a messenger was dispatched to the post-office, and he returns brought in—Berks was good for 4000 majority for the Democracy, and Pennsylvania was redeemed. Then it was that the eloquent Brough cried out in a paroxysm of delight, "By the eternal, from this day forth, let old Berks be a State." If old Berks was worthy of being called a State then, we see no reason why she should not now be called a "Democratic Confederacy."

A FACT THAT SPEAKS VOLUMES.—Schuykill is the great coal, as well as an iron region of Pennsylvania! This county gave 1,050 majority for Shunk! Columbia county is the great iron region. It gave 1,500 majority for Shunk! Centre, Luzerne, Milford, Juniata, and nearly all the other iron and coal regions gave also large majorities for Shunk! What does our protective tariff neighbor, the "Daily News," say to this?—*Phila. Times*.

Mr. Ritchie, of the Washington Union, says he has been an editor for 43 years and two months, and Mr. Allen, of the Pittsfield (Mass.) Sun, having been 47 years in the service, is the senior of our tribe in the U. States.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

Several days later news than that brought by the Fashion had been received at New Orleans from Vera Cruz. There is nothing of importance from Mexico.